

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS: THE DAILY HERALD, 5 cents per copy, 57 per annum, in advance. Single copies, 3 cents. Sent by mail, at 50 cents per annum, in advance.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE. Contributions for the relief of the poor, and for other benevolent purposes, are solicited. Contributions should be sent to the Editor, or to the Treasurer, at the office of the Herald.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements are received on all days, and are inserted at the lowest rates. The Herald is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Volume XX, No. 339.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MAY OF MANTON—MORNING CALL.

THEATRE D'OPERA, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

THEATRE DE LA PASTORIE, Broadway—THE LOVER—KATEY—THE FUGITIVE.

CONGRESS—FOURTH DAY UPON THE SPEAKER—NO. 339.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE SPEAKER—NO. 339.

The philosophers of Congress have wasted another day in their vain efforts to elect a Speaker by a majority upon such a division of parties as can only command a plurality. Their several experimental votes yesterday differ from those of the three preceding days in no very material particulars. We find the name of Marshall, of Kentucky, withdrawn as the candidate of the Southern Know Nothings, and that of Smith, of Alabama, substituted, but with no greater promise of an election.

There are three ways by which a Speaker may readily be elected—by ballot, by a plurality, or by a rule knocking off at every vote—never to come on again—all those last voted for having less than twenty votes, and the next lowest candidate. By ballot the opposition elements could come to a fusion, perhaps; whereas, by the *vice versa* system, the vote of every man has to be blabbed out, without the slightest regard to the delicacy of such members as would prefer to do the thing more quietly and confidentially. We fear, however, that it is too late for the ballot, and that if it were tried, the more ferocious of the black republicans would unite with the democrats to defeat it. The plurality system, by which Mr. Cobb was elected in 1849, may next be resorted to; but if the democrats and national Know Nothings will persist in a majority election, they may accomplish it by the dropping system. Finally, a Speaker may be elected by keeping at it as they stand, and trusting to luck. Sebastopol was not taken in a week; but it was taken, after a fashion, by keeping at it.

Mr. Hale's resolution calling upon the President for a copy, if any, of his despatch to Governor Shannon of Kansas, concerning his demand for United States troops to restore law and order in the Territory, lies over till Monday. In the meantime the President has ceased to be published the correspondence in question, from which it appears that he can't give a definite answer to the Governor till he receives his letter in the regular way by mail, all the way from Kansas, including the irregularities and mishaps of the running machinery of the Post Office Department. But, war or no war in Kansas, the President cannot undertake to interfere by telegraph. It is not according to routine; and besides, he desires to be mixed up as little with this Kansas business as possible—always has desired it. There is one point gained, however, in the publication of his telegraphic correspondence with Governor Shannon. It does away with the necessity of Hale's resolution, and prevents the tender-footed Northern democrats of the House from entertaining uncomfortable suspicions and notions of rebellion.

We are informed that Senators Jones, of Tennessee; Benjamin, of Louisiana; Toombs, of Georgia, and Pratt, of Maryland—heretofore among the "live whigs"—may all of them henceforward be counted among the living democracy, of the hard shell type. Mr. Fish, our Senatorial colleague of Mr. Seward, has given out that he belongs to no party at present, and must be counted in the appointment of the committees of the Senate as an outsider. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, having gone over to the Know Nothings, meanwhile, we may expect a very interesting organization of the Senate committees by the democratic caucus which will settle that business. Finally, let us "have no fears of the morrow." Sufficient for he day is the evil thereof.

THE SLAVERY AGITATION—THE EXTREMES MEETING—NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS VERSUS SOUTHERN RETALIATION.—The bill passed by the last Massachusetts Legislature, nullifying the Fugitive Slave law and providing pains and penalties against all such State officers as shall presume to take any part in the business of restoring a runaway slave to his master, and other proceedings in other Northern Legislatures directed against the institution of slavery, are working out their natural consequences in the South.

The Southern retaliatory movements, of which we have already informed our readers, are—1. The annual message of the Governor of Georgia, and the bill of "garnishments" introduced into the Legislature for the confiscation of certain Northern claims as an offset for kidnapped negroes hereafter.

2. The message of the Governor of Alabama, and the corresponding resolutions introduced into the Assembly of that State.

3. The message of the Governor of South Carolina upon the subject.

4. The message of the Governor of Virginia—some extracts from which we published yesterday.

Our letter from Richmond, in this paper, shows that the General Assembly of the Old Dominion are even more intensely excited than the Governor. They propose a series of retaliations against Massachusetts and her abolition sisterhood; and the active reorganization of the whole Virginia militia force, in view of the dreaded ultimatum of an appeal to arms in defence of Southern rights, Southern property and Southern social institutions, against Northern fanaticism and Northern aggressions.

No doubt these retaliatory examples will be followed up, more or less, by every Southern State in the Union; and their immediate effect will be to widen the breach in Congress between the Southern members of both houses, and the Northern free rollers that have been thrown in among them, on account of the facilities of Mr. Pierce's administration, and the fierce and hubbub raised throughout the North upon the heels of the Nebraska bill. We see, too, in the resolution introduced by Mr. Hale into the Senate at Washington, that the black republicans are resolved that this renewed and threatening agitation should not lack the combustible necessary to keep the fire hotly burning. With such symptoms before us of a violent sectional struggle in 1856, we are passing out of the present year into the active excitement of the Presidential campaign. What is to be the end of all this we know not; but we know enough to perceive that slavery will be the ruling question upon the Presidency, and that men and parties will be elevated or destroyed according to their merits or drawbacks upon this paramount question of slavery. Meantime the indignation of the South against such seditious acts of Northern legislation as the "Personal Liberty Bill" of Massachusetts, and against the parties concerned in it, is perfectly natural and justifiable; and whatever may be the extremes to which the Southern States may go in their acts of retaliation, they will have at least the merit of self-defence against impudent intermeddlers in the affairs of their neighbors.

CONTESTED SEAT IN CONGRESS—THE CASE OF JUDGE TRUMBULL.

The proceedings of Congress present several questions in a branch of parliamentary law that is assuming an unwonted importance. Ordinarily contestants base their claims on ill judged practices of party zealots, and the contest does not rise above a squabble of politicians; but a case has arisen in the Senate of the United States which it has been feared may lead to a conflict between State and national authority; and hence we may briefly review its positions.

The constitution of the State of Illinois provides that the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall not be eligible to any other office of public trust or profit in that State, or the United States, during the term for which they were elected, nor for one year thereafter; and all votes given for either of them for any elective office, except that of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, shall be void. The Honorable Lyman Trumbull, who has just taken his seat in the United States Senate, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and was commissioned for nine years from the 24th day of June, 1852, and thirteen Senators and twenty-four Representatives in the Legislature of that State argued that all votes cast for that gentleman for the office of United States Senator were therefore null and void. If this be the true construction of the constitutional provision, we have the fact presented that a legislative majority openly violated the organic law under which their government exists; and to the Senate of the United States the appeal is made by a minority to interpose its power to prevent the consummation of so great a wrong. But can the United States government thus control the government of a State?

It is true that the government of Illinois has refused to arm Mr. Trumbull with a certificate of his election, but he has been supplied with evidence of his election by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the other branch of the Legislature. The Governor was the opposing candidate, and received all the votes that were not given for Mr. Trumbull; and hence suspicion has been excited that he is too deeply interested to issue credentials for Mr. Trumbull, or to see clearly that the same constitution renders his own votes for Senator null and void while he sits in the chair of Governor of the State. That the opposition to Mr. Trumbull is simply one of partisanship is inferred, also, because the Hon. S. S. Marshall occupies a seat in the House of Representatives without objection, although he, a Circuit Judge, under the same provision of the constitution, was nominated for Congress while he was on the bench, and was elected within three months after his resignation; whereas, Mr. Trumbull resigned his office of Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and was succeeded on the bench by another, as early as the month of July, 1853. He had been out of office nearly two years when he was elected to the Senate; yet many signers of the protest against him were the supporters of Judge Marshall. These, however, as personal, are an inferior aspect of the case.

The right of the Senate to dispossess Mr. Trumbull may be doubted, inasmuch as the Senate repudiated it so recently as the last session, when the Hon. Augustus Caesar Dodge was confirmed in the office of Ambassador to the Court of Spain, to which he was appointed before the expiration of the term for which he was elected to the United States Senate, although a similar constitutional provision applied both to his case and to that of Mr. Humphrey Marshall, who, at an earlier period, was commissioned as Minister to China.

The Senate of the United States will deem it a delicate duty to look behind an election of the State Legislature, for the State authorities are to be supposed capable of maintaining the inviolability of the State constitution. To the State Legislature the franchise is given, and they have elected Mr. Trumbull in the exercise of unquestioned power. The power is given to the State Legislature to elect a United States Senator by the constitution of the United States. The power is not conferred by the State constitution; and as the people themselves cannot elect, no instrument that they can make can govern this question, or prescribe to the constitutional elective body any qualifications for the elected. This case, then, is really divested of the dangerous features with which it has been invested, and no hazardous intermeddling of one government with the rights of another can possibly occur.

When the constitution of the United States provides that no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time—as in the cases of Messrs. Dodge and Marshall—it may not be cordially received as unquestionable doctrine that the time for which an officer may have been elected shall be terminated by his resignation; but the decision having been made, the United States Senate is not likely to rush into a conflict with the Legislature of a sovereign State, and at the same time stultify itself.

THE IRISH LIBERATORS IN AMERICA—ADDRESS OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT AID CONVENTION.—The convention of the Irish Emigrant Aid Society adjourned yesterday, after a session of three days, and after the adoption of a series of resolutions and an address containing the principles of their platform, so far as their platform may be said to have any principles. We are not informed precisely what this movement is intended to effect, although its object is of course proclaimed to be the liberation of Ireland from the English yoke. How this is to be done has not been made known, for the society is partially a secret one; but it is said to be by arms, and we cannot well conceive how it could be otherwise accomplished. There is a rumor that an agent of the Russian government is one of the principal leaders in the affair, and that he has promised them the support of the Czar in any hostile movement which they may make upon England. However this may be, we are pleased to see that in their address and resolutions they ignore any intention to violate our neutrality laws; and as long as they keep their word, they may meet as often as they please and protest as much as they like against English tyranny. The freedom of Ireland is a matter which is left for the people of that country to decide upon. Should they be willing to fight for it, and require assistance, the Association will give it; but should they, on the contrary, conclude to remain as they are, then the Association, like the Cuban Junta, will wait until they

are willing and ready for a revolution. How long they may have to wait, time must determine. Meantime, would it not be well for them to appoint an investigating committee to inquire what has become of the forty thousand dollars collected some seven years ago for the emancipation of Ireland?

THE AMERICAN PARTY BANQUET TO-NIGHT.—The banquet of the Ninth Ward National American Club, in honor of the triumph of the Headley State ticket in our late election, comes off at Niblo's to-night. We are informed that it will be a grand American set-out, and that nothing Roman Catholic or foreign will be admitted to the table, except the Irish waiters, imported liquors, and other such indispensable articles. We are also assured that at least three first class American national candidates for the Presidency will be present, and may be expected to speak on the occasion, to wit—Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Ky.; Hon. John Minor Botts, of Va.; and, large as life, that "steamboat candidate," as he is facetiously called by his enemies, "Live Oak George Law." It is also probable that the candidates of the navy and the Camden and Ambly line—Commodore Stockton—will be "on deck," and witty and entertaining as usual. Lastly, that genial and faithful advocate of the New York Mint in Congress, Hon. George Briggs, will preside, and will explain to the meeting the party divisions of the House, and who is to be the Speaker. Vote early.

FREE TRADE WITH CANADA.—A letter appears in the Canadian papers from the Hon. Hamilton Merritt of Canada on the subject of extending the present system of Canadian reciprocity to manufactures, and abolishing the Custom Houses in the interior both on the Canadian and United States side. The letter, though mainly written for Canadian readers, deserves perusal in this country, as well from the well known authority of the writer as from the force of his reasoning. It is inconceivable that the abolition of the Custom Houses on the Canadian line—which now cost more than they produce—would be an unmitigated benefit to this country. We should supply Canada with every species of manufactured goods, and when the time came for Canadians to manufacture successfully, why if they could make cottons and saws cheaper than we could, it would be to our advantage to buy them free of duty. The subject ought to engage the attention of Congress, and especially of the Northern delegations. The present reciprocity system has worked well: why not carry it out to its natural extent?

THE LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS. Important Commercial News from Havana. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1855. The steamer Cahaba has arrived here with later dates from Havana, but the news is unimportant. Business was good and sugar had advanced. The market was excited and unsettled. Molasses was also better.

News from Texas. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1855. We have received Galveston dates to the 1st instant. A bill was before the Legislature, proposing a loan of \$5,000 for each mile of railroad built in the State—the State to retain a mortgage on the road.

Several papers are urging the Legislature to instruct Senator Houston to resign, on account of his anti-Southern sentiments.

The weather was favorable for securing the cotton and sugar crops.

Navigation of the Canal. BUFFALO, Dec. 6, 1855. The canal is open. Weather mild and wet. Wind west.

LOCKPORT, Dec. 6, 1855. There is no ice on the canal, and nothing doing on it. Weather cold. There has been a slight fall of snow to-day.

ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1855. The canal is free from ice and the water low. Weather warm and cloudy.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 6, 1855. The weather here is mild and pleasant. There is no ice in the canal, and boats are moving along. There are in store and being received about 500,000 bushels of wheat, against 200,000 last year.

LYONS, Dec. 6, 1855. Ice formed in the canal last night half an inch thick. Weather cloudy. A boat went east this morning lightly loaded.

CYRUS, Dec. 6, 1855. The ice in the canal at this point, an inch thick, is breaking up. Weather cloudy, and commencing to rain. The water is a foot lower than yesterday. The boat North Star, bound for Utica, loaded with beef, passed down last night.

PONTIAC, Dec. 6, 1855. The canal is free from ice, and the water up to the average level. Weather clear and cool.

STRAZBURG, Dec. 6, 1855. The canal is free from ice. The canal is free from ice.

UTICA, Dec. 6, 1855. There is no ice in the canal here, and the water is up to the usual level. The weather is mild and cloudy.

CANANDAIGUA, Dec. 6, 1855. The canal is free from ice, and crowded with boats, which are passing along freely, with good prospects of getting through.

United States Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1855. Case No. 5.—Steamer Harmer, Cozens, master, and others vs. Friebie, owner of the steamer Arkansas.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern district of Louisiana. The appellants were called, but failed to appear, and the cause was dismissed with costs.

Case No. 6.—Piffin's executor, vs. Mattison, was argued by Mr. Downing for plaintiff, and by Mr. Williams for defendant.

From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Dec. 6, 1855. Four men engaged in painting St. Alphonsus's church, in this city, fell to the ground to-day, in consequence of the breaking of the platform on which they were. All were seriously and perhaps mortally injured.

Chief Justice Taney has sold his residence in Baltimore, and intends living permanently at Washington. The New Orleans mail of Friday is received.

Fire at Bardonia, Ill. BARDONIA, Ill., Dec. 6, 1855. The foundry and machine shop in this place, owned by John Webb, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at \$8,000. No insurance. The books only were saved.

Philadelphia Stock Board. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1855. Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 84; Reading Railroad, 44; Long Island, 124; Morris Canal, 124; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

Baltimore Live Cattle Market. BALTIMORE, Dec. 6, 1855. At our cattle market to-day have been very large, and of which 100 were driven to Philadelphia, 127 to Reading, and 1,100 were sold at prices ranging from \$8 to \$9.25. Extra brought \$1.25 to \$1.50 on the hoof. Hogs were in large supply, and slightly lower. Sales at \$8.25 to \$8.75 per 100 lbs.

New Orleans, Dec. 6, 1855. The sales of cotton to-day have been very large, and of fine quality. The market is very active, and fair.

Refined sugar, 11 1/2; 10 1/2; 9 1/2; 8 1/2; 7 1/2; 6 1/2; 5 1/2; 4 1/2; 3 1/2; 2 1/2; 1 1/2; 1/2; 1/4; 1/8; 1/16; 1/32; 1/64; 1/128; 1/256; 1/512; 1/1024; 1/2048; 1/4096; 1/8192; 1/16384; 1/32768; 1/65536; 1/131072; 1/262144; 1/524288; 1/1048576; 1/2097152; 1/4194304; 1/8388608; 1/16777216; 1/33554432; 1/67108864; 1/134217728; 1/268435456; 1/536870912; 1/1073741824; 1/2147483648; 1/4294967296; 1/8589934592; 1/17179869184; 1/34359738368; 1/68719476736; 1/137438953472; 1/274877906944; 1/549755813888; 1/1099511627776; 1/2199023255552; 1/4398046511104; 1/8796093022208; 1/17592186044416; 1/35184372088832; 1/70368744177664; 1/140737488355328; 1/281474976710656; 1/562949953421312; 1/1125899906842624; 1/2251799813685248; 1/4503599627370496; 1/9007199254740992; 1/18014398509481984; 1/36028797018963968; 1/72057594037927936; 1/144115188075855872; 1/288230376151711744; 1/576460752303423488; 1/1152921504606846976; 1/2305843009213693952; 1/4611686018427387904; 1/9223372036854775808; 1/18446744073709551616; 1/36893488147419103232; 1/73786976294838206464; 1/147573952589676412928; 1/295147905179352825856; 1/590295810358705651712; 1/1180591620717411303424; 1/2361183241434822606848; 1/4722366482869645213696; 1/9444732965739290427392; 1/18889465931478580854784; 1/37778931862957161709568; 1/75557863725914323419136; 1/151115727451828646838272; 1/302231454903657293676544; 1/6044629098073145